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# VICK'S MAGAZINE.

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No. 3.

## EVENING HOURS AT HOME.



The evening shadows  
Gather thick and fast,  
Hasten the hour of  
"Early candle light,"  
The long drawn days  
Have quickly passed,  
And in their stead comes  
Long drawn winter  
night.  
"So runs the world away"  
Making up the sum  
Of life, counting many  
Pleasant Evenings at Home.

Original in Vick's Magazine.

## JERRY'S NEW YEAR'S CALL.

BY CARL FOSTER.

Jerry didn't look exactly like a fashionable caller as he walked up Fifth Avenue between 4 and 5 p. m. on New Year's day! Not that his coat was such a very ancient one; but it certainly looked a trifle the worse for wear, and I am sorry to say, it was very much soiled; and to add to his untidy appearance, he had not been at all careful to step over, instead of into, the muddy places as he promenaded the fashionable avenue, for it had rained a little in the forenoon, and Jerry had traveled several miles since he first started out on his round of calls. He passed many finely dressed young gentlemen, with flowers in their buttonholes, twirling their dainty canes, but he hardly noticed them, for he didn't envy them in the least; indeed, it might possibly have occurred to Mr. Delancy McWilliston, as he tripped airily by, stroking his poor little chin whiskers, to envy Jerry, for his were long and well grown, while poor Delancy had spent many anxious weeks coaxing his little apology for a goatee to make its appearance; but it had never occurred to Jerry that his fine whiskers were anything to be proud of, so he walked on quite unconcerned until he came to one of the finest houses on the avenue. He seemed inclined to stop here—why I cannot say, for one would hardly suppose him to be on calling terms with the occupants of such a mansion.

A carriage stopped in front of the house just as Jerry drew near, an old lady and an old gentleman came out of the house, and just as they were entering the carriage, Jerry quietly and gracefully (for he was graceful, in spite of his untidy appearance) ascended the steps, and as the servant stood with the door ajar, our friend Jerry coolly stepped into the hall, and thence passed on unnoticed into the handsome blue and silver reception room, where sat one of the loveliest of Fifth Avenue's future debutantes. I say future, for she was yet hardly in her teens; had she been older, I fear poor Jerry would have been ordered scornfully from the house;

but there she sat, in her soft white dress, looking like a fairy, and as Jerry entered the room, she rose to greet him as cordially as her older sister had greeted Mr. Delancy McWilliston a few moments before.

The little miss never stopped to think that her caller was not in full dress, and after the first greetings were over she allowed him to seat himself on a low stool at her feet, and the two sat conversing quite affectionately when Amabel's mamma entered the room.

"Why Amabel!" she exclaimed, as she glanced at Jerry, so coolly seated beside her little daughter; "what does this mean?"

"Oh Mamma, don't send him away,—he is the first caller I've had today, and sister Clara has had a dozen,—I want him to stay awhile."

"My dear child, I cannot possibly permit it. He must go away at once."

There was a very perceptible pout on Miss Amabel's pretty face (I forgot to mention that she was a spoiled child) as she leaned forward and put her arms around Jerry's neck, exclaiming, "Mamma, I don't want him to go,—I have invited him to stay to dinner for he looks so hungry, and it would be very rude to send him away now. He didn't send in his card, so I don't know his name, but he is my own particular guest, and I shall treat him well; and Oh, Mamma, can't he live here with us always,—I don't believe he has any other home, and I should so like to keep him here,—do say yes, Mamma."

"Well, dear, I suppose I shall have to; there is no use in saying no to such a naughty little tease; but you must send him right down stairs now. Tell William to give him a good dinner, and then make him presentable."

So, dear reader, this is how it happened that Jerry joined the Four Hundred, and if you chance to pass up Fifth Avenue some pleasant afternoon you may see him at the window, seated on a pretty silk cushion, with a blue ribbon tied around his neck, to which is attached a dainty silver bell, and Amabel sitting near, stroking his soft white fur,—and I think you'll admit he is one of the handsomest cats on the avenue.

### The Christmas Rose.

A hardy plant which has been but little cultivated in this country is what is commonly known as the Christmas rose. This name has been applied to it because it blooms about Christmas time; similarly it is called by the French Rose de Noel, and by the Germans Christwurz. It is the black hellebore, *Helleborus niger*, a native of Europe. The plant is about a foot in height with divided leaves which are evergreen, thick and shining. The flowers are borne on numerous stalks standing up above the leaves, one or two on a stalk, two inches or more in diameter, white with a flush of pink, resembling single roses. The beauties of this plant have been commemorated in verse by an English writer in the following lines:

Brown leaves and batter'd, move them aside, and lo!  
A paleness, purer than the circling snow,  
A treasure trove of fairest flow'rs below;  
White waxen petals, yet thereon faint flush  
Of conscious life, a warm and beauties blush.  
The wild wind sweepeth o'er with sudden rush;  
They crouch so low, he finds them not, and so,  
With golden stamens nestling in their snow,  
They lie unharmed, the sheltering leaves below.  
O! Roses, thornless Roses! such as ye  
Our floral off'ring Christmas morn shall be.

As an interesting and handsome hardy garden plant the Christmas rose can be recommended for general planting. We give a charming illustration of it on page 35, as it actually appears in the dead of winter.

If one desire it this plant can be bloomed in the window; in September remove from the garden a clump of the plant with all the soil that will adhere to the roots, pot in a good sized pot, filling in with good rich soil; afterwards water and stand away in a shady, cool place until the check of removal has been overcome. Keep the plant in the open air until the time of heavy frosts when it can be brought into a cool room in the house and placed at a window. Remember that it requires cool treatment and do not place it in a heated room until the coldest weather comes, and then give it the coolest place possible. It will bloom freely and early in the season. The flowers are fine for cutting, and the buds are considered equal to white rose buds; set on a green leaf or a bit of fern they make handsome button-holes. The plants are propagated by seeds or by division of the roots, the latter method being most employed.

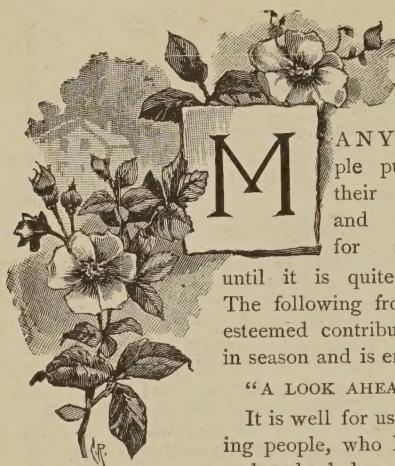
### MAXIM

For 1892.

The post of honor  
is the post of duty.

"No plot of man can stay  
The hand upon the dial."  
—James Russell Lowell, *New Years, 1850.*

It is to the cleverness of women that we owe the invention of the superior street sweeper, the improved method of heating cars, a chain elevator, a reaper and mower, a machine for feeding cattle on the cars, a practical fire escape, and the ubiquitous paper bag, ice-cream freezer and perambulator, and yet she will get off the car backwards just the same.



ANY people put off their work and plans for spring until it is quite late. The following from an esteemed contributor is in season and is entitled

"A LOOK AHEAD."

It is well for us rushing people, who like to make deed keep pace with thought, and are too prone to commence the matter in hand before we have thought it out to a conclusion, to do some "gardening over the winter fire." And now that the holidays are so delightfully disposed of, it would be wise if we would turn our attention springward, and taking time by the forelock, be ready for garden work before the garden is ready for us.

If you have not already been enticed by a new seed list to the laying of floral plans for the year, let me urge you to go about them at once and lose no time about it. Look over the collection of seeds, bulbs, etc., which you saved so carefully last year and make a list of them. Read up about each thoroughly, and then in a bracket opposite the name place such condensed notes as may be of use, for example:

PEAS FLOWERING.   
 1. Plant as early as possible.  
 2. " four inches deep.  
 3. " an inch apart.  
 4. Likes cool, moist situation.

Now, with the help of a catalogue, make a list of the things you would like. If your purse does not limit you within its ample pages, well and good. Of flowers we can hardly have too many or in too great variety, provided always our means of caring for them are equal to our desires. Unfortunately this is far too seldom the case. If, then, you are one of those who never can grow flowers enough there yet remains to you the finer pleasure of selection. Between us, the freedom of choice is one of our sweetest privileges, so we can very cheerfully submit to some limitations if by this means we are led to the closer study of what we love so well. Having in this way struck an intelligent balance between your dollars and your desires make out your list of "must haves" and send at once for them.

Many kinds of annuals do better started in boxes in the house during the months of February and March, and with less care than out of doors later. Beside the advantage gained by stealing a march upon the season, which is never long enough at either end, there are the increased chances of success augmented by your watchful care, the more even temperature secured, the absence of danger from whipping winds and untimely frosts, spring droughts, grubs, moles, wire-worms, and all the foes, seen and unseen, which lurk in ambush to nip our hopes and blossoms in the embryo. To all these add the pleasure of watching the "green things grow" and come on nicely long before it would be safe to adventure your nose so close to the ground out of doors as would be necessary to see the plants prick their tiny spear points through the mold, alert and in line for the battle of life;

and summing it all up you will acquiesce with the wise Providence who blesses oftentimes by withholding. Pansies, asters, ten-weeks stock, sweet alyssum, verbenas, petunias, and all sorts of pinks, phlox, salvias, and many others, would soon be up and coming right along if the seeds were given a snug bed in warm soil in the house. If you have a fancy to try some of the finer seeds, such as geranium, abutilon, fuchsia and heliotrope, cineraria, calceolaria and primula, the months of March and April, if patience and vigilance are at highest tide then, is the time for the experiment. But in adding new sorts to our list, and it is well to try a few each year, let us not forget the old well tried favorites which never disappoint.

Whatever you do, or intend doing, plan your work and systematize it, thereby simplifying your labor and doubling your joy. Do not wait till the sun is shining warm upon your garden beds before you begin thinking what is to go in them. Have the list of your needs not only made out, but have the neat little seed packages already at hand by the time—aye, long before—the bird songs, "spring's first and sweetest crop," is ripe and ready to gather in the garden. The preparation of soil for your seed boxes need not be a difficult matter, even so early as February, if you have remembered to save a nice box full somewhere safe from frost the winter over. It should be rich and fine, carefully crumbled but not sifted; add a little sharp sand, press down smoothly, and after the seeds have been carefully sown in rows sprinkle as lightly as possible the least bit of fine earth upon them, pressing down again. Now set the box in some shallow vessel containing tepid soft water till the earth is completely saturated, or sprinkle with a fine rose. I like to cover my seed boxes with dark woolen cloth until the seeds are up. Thoroughly moistened each day an evenness of humidity is maintained in this way better perhaps than any other, but care should be taken to daily allow the sun to shine directly upon the earth to prevent mildew, while equal care should be exercised to avoid baking on top, which, with fine seeds, would prove fatal.

Try a few boxes of seed this season. You will be well repaid for your care if half your experiments prove successful, which they surely should do with good seed, good soil, sunshine and care. I have planted just forty-nine of Vick's pansy seeds and had forty-nine nice plants at the time of transplanting to the garden; fifty verbenas seeds and had as many plants for my garden beds, and I think I can truly say that never a salvia seed bought of him has ever failed if sown in boxes in the house. And legion are they who can testify as much regarding many other varieties.

In conclusion let me drop a hint which I hope will be acted upon. If the very liberal packages contain more seed than you care to sow do not leave the residue for another year's planting, but slip it into the hand of the first child who calls, and you will be well repaid for the kindness by the happiness which you will see dawn in his eyes, and which will widen to a very sunrise of joy when he sees the miracles of beauty hidden therein wake to life in response to his efforts, grow beneath his tiny hand, and give up the fulness of their bloom. Who knows?—the tiny gift may be the clasping of the link which binds a soul to nature and to better things. So, in little ways—by the gift of a flower, or a few seeds, may the circle of sweet influences add link to link until it girds the globe, and many be the happier, and none the poorer, for it.

DART FAIRTHORNE.

#### FOREIGN NOTES.

China is to have flour mills.

South Africa is shipping oranges to London.

According to a Japanese belief the Mikado is descended from the gods, being one hundred and twenty-first in direct line of descent.

Prince Damrong of Siam is visiting England, but he is not a Windsor Castle guest. The old lady who runs that establishment has just got through her fall cleaning and doesn't want to have the charwoman around again.

There are more women in British India (124,000,000) than there are men, women, and children in Great Britain, France, and Germany put together, with the population of several minor European States cast in as well.

A nectarine was found growing on a peach tree at Ventura, the other day, on the same stem with a small, fuzzy peach. The nectarine was the only one found on the tree—"all the others," as the Ventura *Observer* naively remarks, "being peaches."

An American, writing from Athens, says that when he landed, the cabmen were so troublesome that he thought he would walk up to the city, for he remembered his reading in Plato that "Socrates and several other fellows had one day walked down from Athens to Piraeus."

The canal which is to connect Manchester, England, with the sea is one of the greatest undertakings of modern times. Its total length will be 33½ miles. It will be 26 feet deep, 120 feet wide at the bottom and 230 feet at the top. It is about three-fourths completed, and will cost about \$45,000,000.

The celebrated Treadwell mine on Douglas Island, Alaska, keeps 240 stamps going. The mine is an immense quarry of pay ore, enough being in sight to keep the mill, said to be the largest in the world, at work for fifty years. It is four miles from Juneau, a town of 1,200 inhabitants.

An Englishman who recently passed through New York on his way home from Australia, whither he went to give advice upon the subject of the rabbit pest, describes that particular curse as something beyond the imagination of those who have not seen it. When rabbits descend upon a plantation in swarms, as they frequently do, they leave whole acres bare of vegetation. The returning traveler is now manufacturing 200 miles of wire netting per day for use as fencing against the incursions of Australian rabbits.

A saddler near Stratford, England, named Ryan, has discovered on an old oaken cupboard an inscription to the purport that the article of furniture was made by Shakespeare's own hand. The cupboard has been in the possession of the family for more than 100 years, but the inscription was covered until recently, when it appeared in the process of cleaning. It is said that the cupboard originally came from an old house, now demolished, which had been occupied by Shakespeare's family. The inscription is in copper nails driven into the wood, and runs thus: "I BOUGHT IT. I SAWED IT. I NAILED IT AND I CARVED IT."

"WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE."

## 22 NOVELTIES FOR 1892!

COLORED PLATES OF  
Carnation, Poppy, Canna,  
Corn, Potato, Peas, Onions.

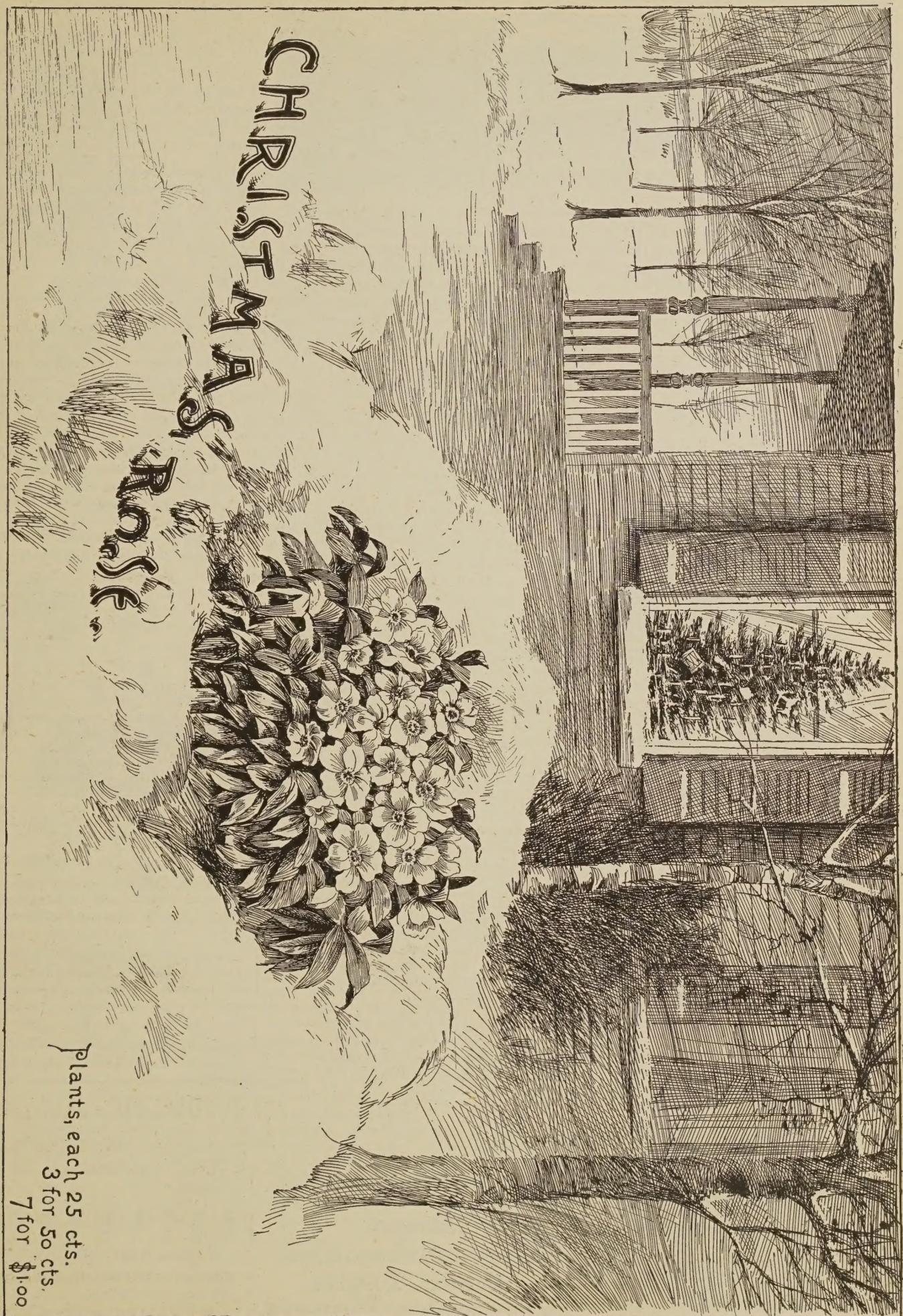
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#### A Fine Window Plant.

Among the finest plants for indoor blooming we find the double petunia. Commonplace; plebeian! you exclaim. Well, it may be, but after all, it is not so commonplace as I wish it were. I have seen these plants time and time again without really becoming envious of their possessors, because said plants were not really much to be desired; and then again I've seen them when my fingers fairly itched to carry them off "bodaciously," as the young person of the family says.



DOUBLE PETUNIA.

Last spring a small plant was sent me which I recognized as a petunia. I potted it with due care, thinking it must be nice or my friend would not send it on a fifteen hundred mile journey. It grew finely, and in a little while budded. I smiled a little sarcastically to myself, and said sententiously "buds are too small for double blossoms, and single ones,—" you can imagine the rest; and how I felt like tossing the plant out of doors. I refrained from this, for self-control is an excellent discipline, and virtue certainly was its own reward in this case. The buds grew and grew, and, better still, unfolded to the light one by one their shell pink petals. Lovely, O yes; and double, with a delicate fragrance, sweet enough to have come from the far-famed roses of Cashmere, or the Isles of Araby the blessed. No plant in all my collection has given more genuine delight than has this double petunia, and it is still liable to give much more, as there are probably more than a hundred buds on it at this writing.

There are many varieties of these plants, in various colors, probably the double white and faintly colored ones are the finest, especially if the petals are fimbriated, and the flowers not so large as to be coarse. These plants are very easily grown either from seeds or slips. Their cultivation is simple and success almost certain. Double seed, however, cannot be depended on

to produce wholly double flowers, about half of the seeds come true, and the rest produce single or semi-double blossoms. Plants blossom in about sixty days from sowing. The undesirable plants can easily be discarded. Even a window full of single petunias are not to be despised in the winter time, and the double ones are fine enough for any place.

#### Plants for the South.

Few Southern amateur florists are aware of the possibilities of their glorious climate in flower culture. In all the Gulf States the period of blooming may be prolonged to a surprising extent. Chrysanthemums transplanted now will bloom in the spring. Give water in a dry time, but otherwise the rains will suffice until they form buds, when they are quite thirsty. Plant again in the spring, two or three times, and you will have chrysanthemums in bloom a long time. The best varieties are probably Fireball, D'Argent, Thorpe, Jr., Source d'Or, Minnie Miller, Lady Selbourne, Elkhorn, Mrs. May, and of the newer prize chrysanthemums, H. E. Widener, Ada Spaulding, Mrs. Hardy, and Louis Boehmer. These include a range of color, fine growing and blooming qualities.

Take up young plants of sweet alyssum at almost any time and secure fresh, vigorous plants. The new roots of verbenas set in a half-shady place and not suffered to get quite dry, will soon gladden the eye with their rich and varied colors. Bulbs planted at intervals from September to January will bloom at different times. Seeds of several kinds of flowers, notably dianthus, mignonette, candytuft, sweet peas, primula, stock, and nasturtiums, may be sowed every two weeks, with the gain of flowers nearly all the year round. A little liquid manure to the roses and camelias once a week at this season will bring about the best results.

I hope that everybody who has a spare bed in the garden has sowed poppies, for there is scarcely a flower that will repay a little outlay so fully and freely. If not, it is still time. The large double poppies are showy and gorgeous in the extreme, but I confess a preference for the single varieties, which have a grace of form and sheen of petal not equalled by any other annual. Sow seeds of Chinese and Japanese pinks until spring opens. They will reward your care for the next twelve months. If you have house plants give them sun and air every day unless the air is frosty or the day windy. Where one has but little room a flower-stand on casters will be found a great convenience, as it can be wheeled about according to the needs of the plants.

D. E. M.

**Roses,  
Chrysanthemums,  
Small Fruits,  
Vegetables, Flowers,  
Potatoes.**

MISSOURI AS A FRUIT STATE.—During the season of 1890 there were 4,793 car loads of fruit shipped from the different counties of Missouri. Apples made up the great bulk of these shipments, but a considerable variety of fruit is included. Missouri is a fine fruit growing State and favorably located to market well all it produces.

**GYPSONOPHILA PANICULATA.**—Where cut flowers are required in abundance from plants which are strictly confined to the hardy garden those who do not possess the above miss a capital one for the purpose. The flowers are borne in profusion, last long in a fresh state when cut, and can be elegantly associated with other flowers, even roses being improved by their association.

**ARBOR DAY IN GEORGIA.**—The Georgia legislature has passed a law setting apart the first Friday in December as Arbor Day. It is made the duty of the State School Commissioner to take the matter of the observance of Arbor Day under his general supervision and to cause the public schools of the State to observe it in order to show the pupils the value and beauty of forestry by practical tree planting on school, church and other public lots and lawns, as well as on the public highways.

**A PLANT FOR THE SHADE.**—The Funkias or day lilies are particularly well adapted to grow-



ing in the shade of trees and other shady places where so few other plants will grow.

**BEAN CROP IN CALIFORNIA.**—The *Free Press* of Ventura, California, says that it is estimated that there will be 2,000 car loads of 20,000 pounds each in Ventura and Santa Barbara counties. This would make a train nearly fourteen miles long, not including the locomotives. Supposing one locomotive pulls twenty cars, it will take 100 engines to move the crop. There will be 600,000 sacks of beans, allowing 300 sacks to the car. The empty sacks cost the grower \$30,000, notwithstanding the McKinley bill, but the beans will bring about \$1,100,000 into Ventura and Santa Barbara counties.

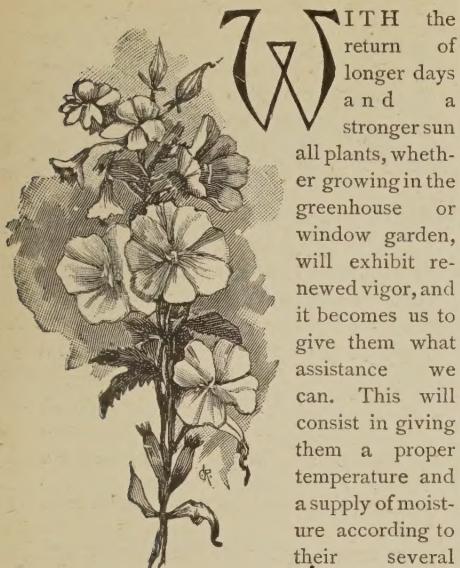
It is estimated that there are 25,000 women in the United States who possess medical diplomas, and one of these is a colored woman, who has passed the State Board of Examiners in Alabama and received a license to practice medicine.



If you want anything for the garden, send for Vick's Floral Guide for 1892.

**JAMES VICK'S SONS,**  
Rochester, N. Y.

## The Window Garden.



keeping their foliage clean and free from dust, dirt, and all insect pests.

Whether grown in the window garden or greenhouse, plants should at all times be kept in good condition by removing promptly all decaying leaves and flowers, supporting such as require it by neat stakes, and the soil should be top-dressed occasionally. It is advisable to turn the plants occasionally so as to keep them in proper shape, and the leading shoots of all rank growing specimens should be nipped back occasionally to promote a bushy growth. All plants whose pots are well filled with roots, as well as those which are commencing to bloom, should be given occasional waterings of liquid manure. The Excelsior Plant Fertilizer is excellent for this purpose and can be purchased at any seed store or of any florist for about twenty-five cents a package postpaid. If one does not care to purchase, an excellent fertilizer can be made by mixing a tablespoonful of soot in a quart of hot water; when cold it is ready for use. Stir up well while hot, and just before using.

Spray or syringe the plants frequently to keep the foliage clean, but in doing this use water of the same temperature as the room or greenhouse, if at all possible, and always early in the morning and in bright, sunny weather so that the plants may have an opportunity to dry off before night.

In sprinkling plants in the window garden nothing is better than the elastic plant sprinkler.

Those who are so fortunate as to possess a greenhouse can repot plants as often as they require it, but I would advise those who possess only a window garden not to shift or repot any plants during the winter months.

Endeavor to maintain as even a temperature as possible, which for a general collection of plants should range from 55° to 60°. Those who possess a greenhouse can arrange the plants according to their requirements, keeping those that require the most heat at the warmer end. In window gardens the warmest place is near the ceiling. Air should be given whenever the opportunity offers, carefully avoiding all direct drafts on the plants.

Abutilons will now be growing rapidly. Pinch back the leading shoots occasionally and give liquid manure to those whose pots are well filled with roots. Varieties with variegated fo-

liage should be given as sunny a situation as possible and, if one has the necessary facilities, seed may be sown and cuttings rooted for summer blooming.

Azaleas will soon begin to grow unless they have been kept very cool. When growth commences water liberally. Plants in bloom, if properly watered and placed in a cool situation, will remain in perfection a long time. *A. Indica alba* is one of the best for the window garden.

Begonias should be placed in the warmest part of the house and very carefully watered.

Camellias will now be in full bloom and require liberal supplies of water. Now is a good time to prune straggling plants and to repot others not in good condition.

Cinerarias and calceolarias require close attention at this season of the year. Keep the plants as close to the glass and as cool as possible and give them plenty of room to avoid injury from damp and the attacks of insect pests. Water carefully. Plants coming into bloom may be shifted on into larger pots.

Carnations should be given liquid manure occasionally. Keep the shoots neatly tied up. Cuttings may be put in for another season's supply.

Callas are now growing rapidly and should be given an abundant supply of water.

Dutch bulbs, such as hyacinths, tulips, crocus, etc., should be brought to the light as soon as their pots become well filled with roots and indications of top growth are noticed. To secure a succession of bloom a few of the most forward should be started into growth every week.

Fuchsias. *F. speciosa*, now in bloom, should be given liberal supplies of liquid manure. The summer blooming varieties may yet remain in a state of rest unless it is desired to increase the stock, and in such cases a few of the plants may be started into growth in order to obtain cuttings.

Geraniums. Plants for winter blooming should not be crowded but allowed space to develop themselves. Give liquid manure at times. Plants intended for summer blooming should be kept cool and dry.

Hollyhock seed if sown at once and the young plants potted off as soon as rooted and grown on slowly in a cool temperature, will produce fine plants for late blooming.

Justicia carnea. This old but neglected plant may be treated as advised for geraniums.

Myrtles and oleanders should be kept cool and in a state of rest.

Pelargoniums should be grown in a cool temperature and very carefully watered, top rapid growing shoots, air abundantly, and train so as to obtain handsome specimens.

Roses will require close attention to keep the plants in a healthy condition. Liquid manure should be given occasionally, and the attacks of mildew, green fly and red spider should be carefully guarded against.

Pansies and violets in cold frames should be given an abundance of air whenever the weather will permit. Keep the plants clean and free from dead leaves, weeds, etc., and stir the ground between the plants occasionally. Protect the plants well at night during severe weather.

Try an extra pair of stockings outside of your shoes when traveling in cold weather.

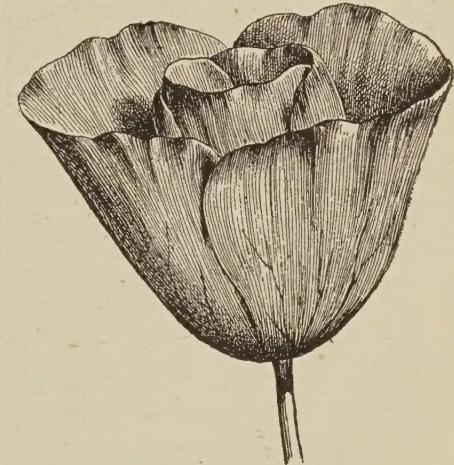
## The Tulip Poppy.

A brief notice of this new variety of poppy appeared in our last number, and now by means of the following illustrations a correct idea of the appearance of the plant and flower may be



PAPAVER GLAUCUM—THE TULIP POPPY.

had. A very marked peculiarity of the flower is the mode in which it forms the two petals of each whorl, making them to assume a cup shape, one within the other. The color is a deep scar-



FLOWER OF TULIP POPPY— $\frac{3}{4}$  NATURAL SIZE.

let, very brilliant and effective. The plant is of vigorous habit and blooms freely. The flowers will be found to be very showy in a cut state as well as making a brilliant mass in the garden.

One of the best mining experts of Arizona is Nellie Cashman, a tall, dark-eyed young woman less than 30. She is known all over the State as a most reliable worker.

Three hundred women in the United States own establishments for the raising of flowers and plants. So remunerative is this healthful, interesting, and feminine industry that the wonder is more women do not engage in it.

The little Queen Wilhelmina of Holland must read a chapter from the Bible every morning to her mother, and patiently stitch away at the embroidery and fine needlework, but she is devoted to her pigeons, her garden, and especially her dolls, with which she has little time to play.

## January.

Now January comes to mark the way,  
A milestone, 'twixt the old and new;  
We enter in, yet lingering pause to say,  
"Old year, dear year, a last adieu."

What brings the new year to us, that shall make  
It precious in our thoughts as thou?  
Ah, well! we could not if we would, but take  
The veilings from his youthful brow.

And onward we must ever press, nor faint:  
The ambushed danger that we fear,  
May show to us an aureole, and paint  
God's love and mercy very bright and clear.

—Sarah E. Howard, in *Good Housekeeping*.

## Plants from Seed.

Probably few persons have raised canna plants from seed and yet it is not difficult. In order to get strong plants for planting out in spring it is well to start the seeds early. The present month is not too soon. Seeds from the different species of canna in cultivation will all produce fine plants for foliage effect, but the seeds from the new French hybrid varieties of

Crozy will give plants bearing larger flowers and more of them than the others. The plants themselves will for the most part be dwarfs, but with equally as handsome foliage. Before sowing the seeds file a hole in the hard, bony covering; this will allow the moisture to penetrate to the seed and germination will take place in a quarter of the time.

Treated in this way nearly every seed will grow. When once started the plants will grow freely if kept sufficiently warm and moist, and by the last of May will be ready to plant out.

The latter part of the month will be a good time to sow verbena seed. If one wants plenty of these plants they can be raised from seed without much expense, what they will cost will be the little care they need. Sow the seed in a box or pan of fine light soil, covering it very lightly. Give water through a very fine rose, being careful not to disturb the soil. Cover with a light of glass to retain the moisture. When the little plants appear to be strong enough, or having made three or four leaves, and which will be in about a month, they can be pricked out into a pan or box giving them



all needed room and then keeping them on as before for another month. Some time in March they will be strong enough to pot off singly into small pots in which to be grown until strong enough for planting out. All this may be done with only window facilities; but in the greenhouse it is comparatively easier and surer. Verbena have now been through so long a course of hybridizing and crossing that a large percentage of seedling plants have fine flow-

ers. The fragrance of seedling verbenas is always greater than in plants raised from cuttings, and the plants are far more vigorous.

Pansy seed sowed early in winter will make strong plants for blooming in the fall and the



following spring.

Tuberous begonias can be raised easily from seed by using the proper care, and if the seed is sown early, either the present month or in February, they will make strong plants for blooming the succeeding year. Use light, sandy soil and sow the seed on the surface. Moisten by means of a fine spray from an atomizer. Cover the pot or pan with a pane of glass and keep warm. As soon as the little plants are large enough pot them off into small pots in a light, rich soil and keep them in a warm place



with a good exposure to the light. When the weather becomes warm enough the plants can be turned out into a nicely prepared bed and with a light shade from the hottest sun will do well and make a fine growth by autumn. In September the bulbs can be lifted, dried off and stored away secure from frost and be kept until about March, when they can again be started, this time to bloom.

## Old Fashioned but Good.

People will go back to old style remedies and with good results. Ten cents worth of dry lobelia sprinkled on a piece of brown paper smeared with sweet oil or lard, placed on the chest of a pneumonia patient, or even one with a hard cold, will relieve it promptly. In fact the writer knows of several whose lives had been saved after physicians had given up all hope. Here is a new-old suggestion from the Chicago *News* of a nervine, easily prepared:

Dandelion is the coming nervine for women. More than one experienced physician tell of its use in cases of nervous depression and melancholy almost suicidal. Hysteria with indigestion are most successfully treated by dandelion alone, using a strong decoction of the roots. For school girls growing green and black with overstudy or bad circulation from any cause, for excitable women and those hysterical subjects who make their friends' lives a burden if not their own, the simplest remedy is a cup of strong dandelion coffee three times a day. But it must be strong and from the roots, fresh as possible, not the dried stuff sold as dandelion, which is half bread crumbs and the other half any age with the life roasted out. No official preparation compares with the decoction of herbs and roots fresh from the garden or well kept at first hand.

Pennsylvania's exposition building will cost \$75,000.

## A New Year Thought.

"—Inculcate the lesson that the wheel of time is rolling for an end, and that the world is, in all great essentials, better, gentler, more forbearing and more hopeful, as it rolls."

DICKENS.

## To Smoke or Not?

There is much honest difference of opinion on the effects of tobacco smoking, and the following statistics given by the *Western Medical Reporter*, will be of interest in this direction:

From the records of Yale College during the past eight years it is shown that the non-smokers were twenty per cent taller than the smokers, twenty-five per cent heavier, and had sixty-six per cent more lung capacity. In the last graduating class at Amherst College, the non-smokers have gained in weight twenty-four per cent over the smokers; in height, thirty-seven per cent; in chest girth, forty-two per cent; and in lung capacity, eight and thirty-six hundredths cubic inches.

## Best Cure For

All disorders of the Throat and Lungs is **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**. It has no equal as a cough-cure.

## Bronchitis

"When I was a boy, I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary remedies, but recommended me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take a bad cold, and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."—J. C. Woodson, P. M., Forest Hill, W. Va.

## Cough

"For more than twenty-five years, I was a sufferer from lung trouble, attended with coughing so severe at times as to cause hemorrhage, the paroxysms frequently lasting three or four hours. I was induced to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after taking four bottles, was thoroughly cured."—Franz Hoffman, Clay Centre, Kans.

## La Grippe

"Last spring I was taken down with la grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breast seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I begun taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid and the cure so complete."—W. H. Williams, Cook City, S. Dak.

AYER'S  
Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

**Prompt to act, sure to cure**



#### Floral Notes.

On all mild days treat plants freely to air, and in all but the most severe weather some air should be admitted every day, but should never blow directly upon them.

The wax plant, *Hoya carnosa*, does nicely in a temperature of about 60°, as it rests during the winter, blooming during the summer heat. Give it only enough water to keep its leaves fresh. Although not requiring a high temperature, it cannot stand frost. If troubled with mealy bug and plant lice, wash it all over in warm soapsuds, rinsing off in clear water.

A window garden is scarcely complete without at least one variety of the amaryllis, the *A. Johnsonli* is the best known and very popular, and there are several other varieties that are simply exquisite. The plant is of easy culture and requires a season of rest annually.

To keep angle worms out of the soil, soak with lime water.

*Salvia splendens* enjoys plenty of light, a rather cool temperature, plenty of root room, and the growth should not be checked.

The lobelia is a dainty plant for winter, for a pot or basket, with its small, delicate foliage and its pretty blue flowers which it produces in great profusion. There is also a white variety which is equally pretty, and if both blue and white are grown in the same basket, they make a most charming contrast.

*Myrtus communis* requires a sunny location, but not too much water.

If geraniums are expected to bloom well it is quite necessary to give them a sunny place.

All bulbs that have finished blooming should have their flower stalks cut out. If they are to be planted in the garden during the spring, keep them in their pots and place them in a cool, light place, and do not give them any water.

Camellias require a cool temperature. If kept where it is too warm they will drop their buds.

Petunia seeds may be sown during the winter to make good summer blooming plants. The plants grow very quickly and require but little care, and should be more generally raised by flower lovers. They may be grown in bushy form or as a drooping plant, or yet again the most common way as trained on a trellis. The soil should be kept moderately moist, give sun, pick off all flowers before they begin to fade and you cannot help having plenty of lovely bloom. The single varieties bloom more profusely than the double ones. As they are thirsty plants, they need to be well supplied with water.

The *Streptosolen Jamesonii* is just lovely for winter blooming. It has bright yellow flowers which change to a lovely deep orange color on the plant. The flower is similar to a very small morning glory in form.

*Cinerarias* must be watched that they do not become infested with black or green lice. Fumi-

gate them for this once in a while. Put them in five or six-inch pots and when they commence to bud give them a little ammonia in the water once a week. They have beautiful flowers and well repay any care given them.

Many people detract from the beauty of their plants by painting the pots, tubs, etc., a bright red or green; if they must be painted use a neutral color rather deep in shade, as gray or brown.

Do not let the soil in hanging baskets get dry around the roots of the plants, by giving them just a little water on the top of the soil. Take them down once or twice a week and immerse them in a pail of water until they are well soaked through.

The othonna makes a nice, cheery plant for hanging baskets or pots. The leaves are small and fine, but quite thick and fleshy, having a pretty and odd appearance. It is of drooping habit and grows so freely that it will soon cover the sides of the pot or hanging basket. It needs the sun if bloom is desired, the flowers being small and of a pleasing yellow shade.

The leaves of nearly all plants should be often sponged off with clear tepid water so as to keep them healthy as well as beautiful.

If plants become touched with frost or badly frozen, remove them immediately to a temperature of from 35° to 40°, give them a shower of cold water all over and leave them for a time, then bring them into a room a little bit warmer, and so on gradually, until they are ready for their old quarters.

If plants of mignonette, petunias, pansies and other annuals are wanted early, the seeds must be sown in the house or conservatory as early as possible.

#### Aristocracy vs. Trade.

The changes which are working in England are very radical and the following from the *New York Sun*, on "Aristocratic Market Gardeners," shows that some of the higher classes are doing what a few years ago would have been considered beneath them.

Pretty nearly half England's nobility has gone into trade of some sort. The Duke of Fife is turning his land into bank stock. Lord Randolph Churchill is a special correspondent—and the name is legion of those noble dames who sell everything from butter to bonnets—and not always by proxy. The so famous Lady Brooks runs a shop in connection with her Eastern charity work, where you can buy nearly everything a woman can put on from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot. Her betters in birth and breeding help themselves in lowlier ways. One, the sister of the wife of the Duke of Wellington and daughter of a Marquis whose blood is of the best, lives just out of London in a rambling old house that has half an acre of garden behind it. Small as is the bit of earth, she gets from it a good share of her maintenance. She points out her asparagus bed, crowded with tender shoots, and says: "Is it not tempting?—but I cannot afford to eat it. Every stalk is engaged to Covent Garden Market, where it fetches enough money to clothe me and my girls."

#### Missionary Work.

Everyone who truly loves flowers and understands their beauty's meaning, and their mission upon earth, as truly loves to give them away to others who are fond of them, or to quicken latent sparks of appreciation for them within rugged or apathetic exteriors, thereby extending their culture, and swelling the anthem of praise to God for his goodness. One of my favorite maxims is that when well tended flowers are seen in cottage windows, love and the cherub content dwell within its doors.

Communists would say that the crying evil of the South is that its lands lie in large plantations which are tended by a multitude of thrifless tenantry; and that the energy of the average Southern landowner might well be concentrated in the labor of overseeing, upon a much smaller area. But that is all they know about it. The best Southern farmers divide their plantations up into small farms with an overseer for each, and themselves make a tour of the whole as often as possible, praising where possible and blaming where necessary both overseers and tenants. If left to themselves these petty, small farmers would seldom discover that one kind of crop or garden seed was better than another, that there were any new methods superior to old, or that farmers had any special right to the blessings of home comfort, books and papers, and ready money.

To these the landowner plays special Providence. To the farmer he will bring a bag of fine seed corn, perhaps, or wheat or clover; a bundle of agricultural papers, some new hoes or plows or fine fruit trees. For the housewife there are some Bush Lima beans, or fine strawberry plants, a late "Vick's," a new hand-weeder, may be, or insect exterminator. For the boys and girls there will be nuts and apples, flower and melon seeds and a stack of *Youth's Companions*. Moreover at the end of the year the farmer will not find all these "charged." The landowner knows that it is for his own interest to have the best seeds, tools and methods used on his farm, and the trouble with him usually is that he is warm-hearted and generous to a fault. Once get the progressive idea well planted in an energetic "poor white's" brain, and like a fruitful seed it grows there, but many of these seeds fall upon stony ground.

Our aim is that even the humblest cottage shall have its flower, fruit and vegetable garden, and since fine fruits and vegetables require no more labor than poor ones, these to be of the best sorts. Fine young apple, pear and peach trees, propagated on our home lands, are sent them to plant about the door-yard. Seeds for farm and garden that we have tested and know are good, we send them from time to time, and not infrequently find finer plants than our own gardens can boast about the little cabin doors. When we get richer we will build them all six-room cottages.

I sent some fine flower seeds, a bouquet, and a *Vick's Floral Guide* to an old woman on our place for a birthday present, and one day afterward when I went to see her I found a row of greenhouse plants in the window and some fine white grapes were handed me. "Why, where did these come from?" I asked. "Out in the garden, miss. There was so many good and pretty things in the *Guide*, we was bound and 'bliged to have some, so I give up my snuff for the flowers and Jim arter awhile quit his whiskey for the grapes an' berries."

L. G.

## VICK'S MAGAZINE

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY, 1892.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester as "second-class" matter.

VICK'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE is published at the following rates, either for old or new subscribers. These rates include postage:

One copy one year, in advance, Fifty Cents.

One copy twenty-seven months (2 1/4 years), full payment in advance, One Dollar.

A Club of Five or more copies, sent at one time, at 40 cents each, without premiums. Neighbors can join in this plan.

FREE COPIES.—One free copy additional will be allowed to each club of ten (in addition to all other premiums and offers), if spoken of at the time the club is sent.

All contributions and subscriptions should be sent to Vick Publishing Co., at Rochester, N. Y.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertising rates are \$1.25 per line each month, with discounts for length of time and large space. All contracts will be based on a "guaranteed and proved circulation" of an average through the year of 200,000 or no pay.

All communications in regard to advertising to Vick Publishing Co., New York office, 38 Times Building, H. P. Hubbard, Manager.

## CIRCULATION.

The actual edition for this month (January) is 250,000. February edition will be the same number.

Circulation Guaranteed and Proved or No Pay. (Trade Mark.)

**All persons not now subscribers who receive this number, should take immediate advantage of one of our premium offers, and induce friends to join in a club.**

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Have a purpose in life. Let the world know that you have brain and muscle.

In 1892 choose the bright spots and sunshiny places. Life will be happier and all around you better.

Our November edition, 200,000 copies, weighed nearly twelve tons, and reached every State in the Union.

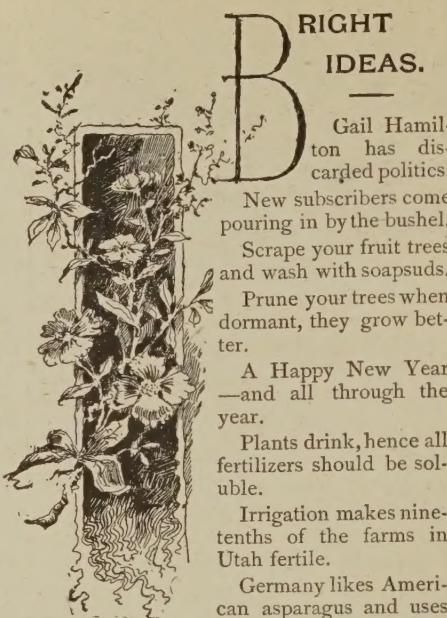
Every reader of the MAGAZINE should read the notice on first cover about the catalogue of Messrs. James Vick's Sons.

In going through the world do not be content to float with the tide. It comes and goes, regular, to be sure, but it never gets anywhere.

Our printer, Mr. E. R. Andrews, runs his presses night and day in two reliefs of ten hours each on our December number and printed 250,000 copies. The same thing will be gone through with this month, as the number to be printed is the same.

As the December MAGAZINE was a great improvement over November, so we feel that a step forward will be the verdict of this, the January number. We would like just 100 letters of frank expression in answer to our question "How do you like the new VICK'S MAGAZINE?"

There is a ton of truth in the following suggestion: "Bring up your children to joy. Give them just as much as they can take without intoxication and without reaction. If you take too much of any one essential you cheat some other. Equipoise of the various elements of our being is what we want."

The annual crop of questionable advertisers, with their gull games of rebuses and mysterious offers of what appears to be gold dollars for about ten cents, is now flooding the papers. The publishers of VICK'S MAGAZINE of course want all the legitimate advertising they can consistently insert, with one regard to giving the readers *quid pro quo*, but snide advertisements will not be inserted at any price. Nearly \$500 worth has been refused for this issue alone.

## B RIGHT IDEAS.

Gail Hamilton has discarded politics.

New subscribers come pouring in by the bushel.

Scrape your fruit trees and wash with soapsuds.

Prune your trees when dormant, they grow better.

A Happy New Year—and all through the year.

Plants drink, hence all fertilizers should be soluble.

Irrigation makes nine-tenths of the farms in Utah fertile.

Germany likes America asparagus and uses thousands of cans of it.

Someone has figured that a clock ticks 160, 144,000 times a year.

Empty or loaded, never point a gun toward yourself or any other person.

Nothing takes the soreness from bruises and sprains as quickly as alcohol.

The *Epworth Herald* says "big brains are not always located in big heads."

Did you speak to your neighbors about VICK'S MAGAZINE and get them to subscribe?

Less than one cent a week and premium thrown in is what VICK'S MAGAZINE costs.

See that the lamp wicks are turned down after trimming, else the lamps will be covered with oil.

Old loose kid gloves, worn when ironing, will save many callous places on one's hands.

Make but few explanations; the character that cannot defend itself is not worth vindicating.

Thick skin is, indeed, our moral clothes, and without it we are not fit to be seen in civilized society.

"A sagging gate and a door that sticks cost more to use than they do to fix."—*Massachusetts Ploughman*.

A political year is coming. Do not forget that those who do not agree with you are neither knaves nor fools.

If a heavy fall of damp snow lodges on evergreens or other trees, it will be well to shake it off before freezing.

Some otherwise sensible people are very weak, when it comes to attaching title, before or after their names.

A debt-paying revival would not particularly injure some characters.—*Epworth Herald*. No, nor some merchants.

A pinch of salt added to a glass of milk makes it not only more palatable to many, but more easily digested.

A. J. Downing once said: "Were I to preach a sermon on horticulture I would take as my text, 'Stir the Soil.'"

To make tins shine, wash in hot soapsuds, dip a dampened cloth in fine sifted coal ashes, then polish with dry ashes.

Can we depend on you for one subscriber in addition to your own? Think it over and act at once. Five for \$2.00.

Arrange this winter for flower missions for the sick and poor. Send a few to the jail, they may inspire someone to a better life.

Is there not some friend you would like to make happy each month in the year? Subscribe for VICK'S MAGAZINE to be sent them.

Energy, perseverance and politeness are necessary qualifications for everybody who desires

to succeed in life. Are you ambitious or settled in a rut?

People who occupy the highest office, who have the best pew in church, who dress the best, or who have the most money, are not always the happiest.

The newspapers in Cincinnati are exposing the bogus doctor factories which turn out ignoramus to prey on the public with M. D. attached to their names.

A scientific journal states that a little sugar put on the hands with soap will greatly increase its lather and cleansing power, and will remove dirt, chemical stains, etc.

Twelve thousand cases of American cheese went to England not long since on the steamship *Aurania*. They frequently carry more. The English like good things.

For coffee stains, try putting thick glycerine on the wrong side, and washing it out with lukewarm water. For raspberry stains, weak ammonia and water is the best.

A wise speaker always sticks to the thread of his discourse. In writing for VICK'S MAGAZINE do not ramble but make a pointed letter. Tell your story well but do it succinctly.

"I don't agree with these ministers who object to pink teas," said Higgins. "There's a little pink tease that I know who's worth more than all the ministers in the world."—*All Sorts*.

If an accurate account was kept, we think it would show that more house plants are killed in winter from an over supply of water than a shortage. See that yours have just the right amount.

It is true in breeding as well as in growing crops, the man who weeds the closest and most intelligently is the one who grows the largest crop and at the least cost.—*Farm, Field and Stockman*.

The German army has a swimming school for troops where every one must learn to swim. The best swimmers are able to cross a stream of several hundred yards width, even when carrying their clothing, rifle and ammunition.

A good story is worth telling. No one can tell it so well as the actual parties interested. What has pleased or profited you during the past year? Tell us about it in a condensed story and we will whisper it in 200,000 homes. It may help somebody.

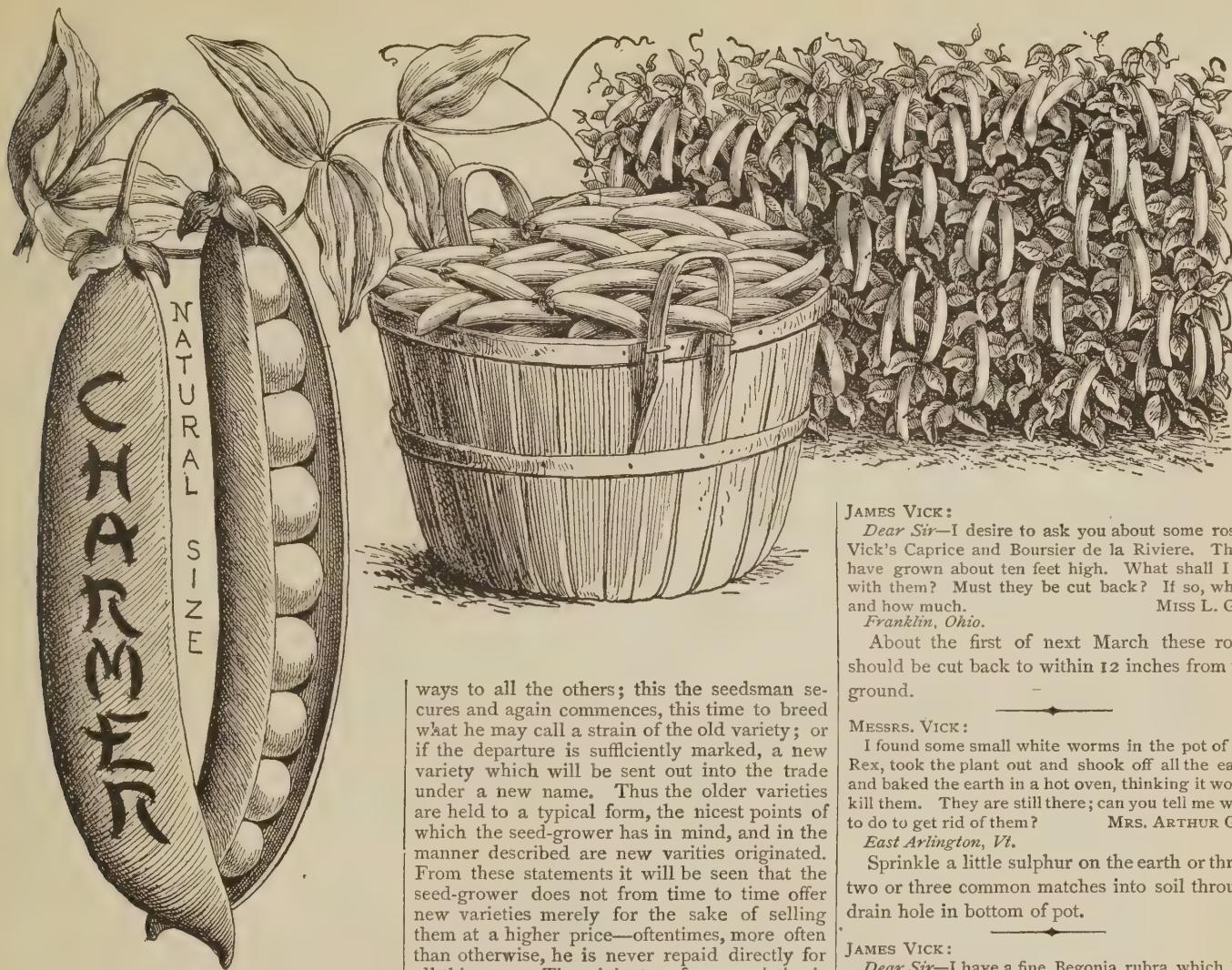
Pure and elevating reading is what we aim to make VICK'S MAGAZINE. Its constituency is the best and deserve the best. We give more in proportion for 50 cents per year than the high priced magazines. Show this copy among your friends and get them to subscribe.

Why not make the acre of ground around the country school house a paradise of trees, shrubs and flowers, a beautiful experimental garden? Talk it over this winter and start early. Offer prizes for best kept garden. Assign a certain number of boys and girls to certain work.

Don't get angry at trifles. Look at vexations now as you will view them thirty days from date. The angry man, who gets the wrong key and pushes and rattles the door till he breaks the lock, loses more time than if he had quietly gone for the right key, and pays for a new lock besides.

## Standard Cocoa.

There are cocoas and cocoas, but pure and easily digestible cocoa in powder was invented and patented by C. J. Van Houten in Holland, the process being still a secret of the firm. Travel where you will in Europe, you are sure to find Van Houten's Cocoa, and in America it is acquiring a national reputation and rapidly increasing sale. A comparison will quickly prove the superiority of Van Houten's Cocoa. Take no substitute. It is sold in one-eighth, one-quarter, one-half, and one pound cans. It is prepared only by the inventors, VAN HOUTEN & ZOON, Weesp, Holland, and is for sale by all grocers.



#### Garden Peas—A New Variety.

All garden vegetables require great care to keep them pure or up to their standard qualities; there is a constant tendency to retrograde, inasmuch as the vegetative and reproductive capacities are greatest in those specimens which are least valuable for their culinary qualities; hence the latter are overcome by numbers and driven out by the more vigorous but inferior sorts. The seed-grower has to be constantly on the watch, noting every plant, its particular characteristics, its proximity to an ideal standard or its departure from it. In a crop of plants, the seeds of which are destined for the trade, he selects out and destroys those which diverge too greatly from the normal standard in order that the stock of seeds shall show as high a percentage as possible of the standard of quality. On the other hand, in reserving stock or that from which a crop is to be raised, he selects with the nicest care the very choicest plants or those which approximate most closely to the ideal standard, and from the small quantity of typical seeds which he thus secures he raises his future crop for the trade. There is none of our garden vegetables more exacting in the care required in seed-growing than the garden pea in its many improved varieties; the varietal equilibrium is exceedingly unstable, and without constant watchfulness the stock would quickly retrograde to the poorest forms. The seed grower of peas cannot even be secure when he goes through his fields and selects the best; he is obliged frequently to take a single plant which comes nearest to being a model of his ideal standard and commence in this way to breed as near as possible to it. Sometimes it happens that in a choice selection made in this way one plant will show itself superior in many

ways to all the others; this the seedsman secures and again commences, this time to breed what he may call a strain of the old variety; or if the departure is sufficiently marked, a new variety which will be sent out into the trade under a new name. Thus the older varieties are held to a typical form, the nicest points of which the seed-grower has in mind, and in the manner described are new varieties originated. From these statements it will be seen that the seed-grower does not from time to time offer new varieties merely for the sake of selling them at a higher price—oftentimes, more often than otherwise, he is never repaid directly for all this care. The originator of new varieties is usually the one least benefited by them. But in keeping up the highest quality of any stock new varieties will from time to time appear.

One of these new varieties of peas which now presents its claim is the Charmer. The plants stand from three and a half to four feet in height, and bear the scimitar-shaped pods mostly in pairs; it is very productive; the pods usually contain from seven to nine large peas; the peas are of the green, wrinkled kind, deliciously sweet and of excellent flavor. In quality it is unsurpassed. It matures between the Little Gem and the Champion of England, thus making it an important member of the best successional line. It will be found worthy of trial by all who like the best peas.

#### THE QUESTION COLUMN.

*In this department we will be pleased to answer any questions, relating to Flowers, Vegetables, and Plants, or to hear of the experiences of our customers.*

JAMES VICK.

JAMES VICK:  
Dear Sir—Have you some excellent kind of lettuce seed for greenhouse purposes? J. C. V. S.  
Dansville, N. Y.

Yes, the Grand Rapids Forcing is the best one known for that purpose.

JAMES VICK:  
Dear Sir—Will you kindly inform me the best way to exterminate ants in a lawn without injuring the lawn? Also let me know the best way to exterminate worms and lice on roses. C. F. R.  
Buffalo, N. Y.

For the latter, use our exterminator or sulpho tobacco soap. We would like to have some of our correspondents answer the first question, as we have many inquiries similar, and know no satisfactory remedy.

JAMES VICK:

Dear Sir—I desire to ask you about some roses, Vick's Caprice and Boursier de la Riviere. These have grown about ten feet high. What shall I do with them? Must they be cut back? If so, when, and how much.

Miss L. G.

Franklin, Ohio.

About the first of next March these roses should be cut back to within 12 inches from the ground.

MESSRS. VICK:

I found some small white worms in the pot of my Rex, took the plant out and shook off all the earth and baked the earth in a hot oven, thinking it would kill them. They are still there; can you tell me what to do to get rid of them?

MRS. ARTHUR G.

East Arlington, Vt.

Sprinkle a little sulphur on the earth or thrust two or three common matches into soil through drain hole in bottom of pot.

JAMES VICK:

Dear Sir—I have a fine Begonia rubra which has been doing nicely until recently when I discovered a rough brown appearance at the base of the leaf stalk. And now the leaves, bright and new and healthy ones, too, are dropping off one by one. The stem seems on examination to be shrivelled where they join the main stalk. The plant is one I highly prize, and if you can, kindly suggest a remedy that will help it.

Miss S. A. B.

Unadilla Forks, N. Y.

The plant has been over watered.

MR. VICK:

Dear Sir—The rose I bought from an agent grew well and flowered the first year, but the second spring the tops seemed to be dead, and only shoots came up from the roots, but no blossoms. Can you tell me the reason?

J. Y.

Kalamazoo, Mich.

Yes, it was a grafted plant and lived and blossomed the first year, but died during the winter, and you had nothing left but the shoots on which it was grafted. In the future buy only those on their own roots.

JAMES VICK:

Dear Sir—I want to plant some rhubarb, horse radish, asparagus roots and lily of the valley. Can you tell me about planting them, and when to put them in the ground?

ED. A.

Washington, D. C.

Plant lilies of the valley in a partially shaded situation, the crowns about one inch below the soil. Should be planted at once if the ground is not frozen.

The horse radish can be set now or in the spring, six inches apart in the row, and rows two or three feet apart.

Asparagus plants, 12 inches in the row, rows 2 1/2 to 3 feet apart. These should be planted as early in the spring as the ground can be worked.

**FARMERS** Saw and Grist Mill. 4 H.P. and larger. Catalogue free. DeLoach Mill Co., Atlanta, Ga.

**WINTER FLOWERS.** 3 Extra Nam- ed Hyacinths, pink, blue and white, postpaid for 20 cents. Catalogue free. FERRIS BROS., KINGSTON, N. Y.

**Mme. BAILEY'S HAIR GROWER**

will produce a Thick, Soft and Beautiful head of Long, Flowing HAIR in 4 to 8 weeks. A purely vegetable compound. Endorsed by leading physicians. Thousands of testimonials. Two or three packages will do it. Price, 50 cents per package, or three for \$1. Sent by mail, prepaid. Excelsior Supply Co., (sole agents) Cooperstown, N. Y.

**\$50 A WEEK.** We want you to sell our self-filling, self-extinguishing non explosive LAMP BURNER. Sells at sight. To those meaning business, sample free. Exclusive territory given. PHENIX Co., 19 Mechanic St., Newark, N. J.

**OLD COINS** WANTED. \$1,000 for 1804 dollar, \$5.75 for 1853 quarter, \$2 for 1856 etc., and Big Prices for 900 other kinds if as required. Send stamp for particulars. W. E. Skinner, 325 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

**THE YANKEE BLADE** has a MILLION READERS every week. It

will be sent on trial, 10 Weeks for 10 Cents, to any person who at the same time sends the addresses of three story reading friends. For

**10 WEEKS FOR 10 CENTS** by all the news- dealers for \$1.00; 2 years for \$1.75; 3 years for \$2.40; 4 years for \$3.00; 5 years for \$3.50. The Best Story Paper in America. One-cent stamps taken. Mention where you saw this advertisement and address THE YANKEE BLADE, 86 & 92 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

**MORE MONEY IS MADE**

Every year by agents working for us than for any other Company; why don't you make some of it? our circulars which we send free will tell you how. We pay salary or commission ad part, prefer, and want you now. **OUTFIT FREE.** Address at once.

Standard Silver Ware Co., Boston, Mass.

**FREE.** SUPERB FORM. LOVELY COMPLEXION. PERFECT HEALTH. These are my portraits, and on account of the Franklin air-pumps, "wafers," etc. offered for development, I will tell any lady FREE what I used to secure these changes. HEALTH (cure of that "tired" feeling and all female diseases) Superb FORM, Brilliant EYES and perfectly Pure COMPLEXION assured. Will send sealed letter. Avoid advertising frauds. Name this paper, and address MRS. ELLA M. DENT, STATION B, San Francisco, Cal.

**500 PARCELS OF MAIL FREE** including Sample Books, Novelties, Pictures, Magazines, Letters, Papers, etc., each with your address boldly printed on each wrapper. You will receive more choice reading and heaviest mail of any one at your town. We will also insert your address for twelve months in our Guaranteed Directory, that goes whirling daily to Manufacturers and Publishers all over the world; and 500 of your bodily printed and Gummied addresses, in two colors, for your personal use to stick on your letters, books, etc.; also Lum Smith's 16-page HERALD, 12 months (regular price alone 50 cents). All free and postpaid to you. Send your address to-day on a postal to GUMMED ADDRESS CO., 126 S. 8th St., Phila., Pa.

For Florists, Nurserymen & Seedsmen

**GEM STEEL**  
**WIND ENGINE**  
**THE GEM STEEL TOWER**

The GEM ENGINE, when furnished with Graphite Bearings, requires no oiling, no climbing of towers, no hinged or frail-jointed towers and practically no attention, yet is more durable than other Wind Motors that require all this, and more unique in finish. The GEM TOWER combines beauty, strength, durability, simplicity to the greatest extent and has no equal. Both are manufactured and guaranteed by the oldest and most reliable Wind Mill Company in existence, and who build the Halladay Standard Pumping and Geared Wind Mills, the Standard Vaneless and U. S. Solid Wheel Wind Mills, Pumps, Tanks, Horse Hay Tools, etc. No other company offers equal inducements. Send for Catalogue and Prices.

**U. S. WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.**  
**BATAVIA, ILL., U.S.A.**

In writing to advertisers mention Vick's Magazine.

### Lily of the Valley.

The pips or little bulbs of the Lily of the Valley, for blooming in winter can be planted a dozen or more in a good sized pot of soil or moss, for they will bloom equally well in soil or sphagnum moss. After potting keep them moist, and in a warm place away from the light for two or three weeks. At the end of that time they will have made good roots and then should be fully exposed to the light to develop their leaves. They will bloom in four to six weeks from the time of potting. Those who live in cold climates should take advantage of one peculiarity of the Lily of the Valley, which is that the pips will start quicker and make a stronger growth if first placed in soil or moss and then exposed in the open air to the action of frost. A good frost that will freeze the soil or moss solid will leave the pips in condition to start promptly when taken in and thawed out and potted as before described. Of course this treatment is not absolutely necessary, for the Lily of the Valley can be forced at the "sunny South" as well as elsewhere, but it will be well for those having the opportunity to take advantage of the circumstance. After the plants are brought to the light a cooler temperature is more desirable than when making roots. A favorite place for the pot of plants when rooting, with many amateurs, is on the reservoir of the cooking stove, thus getting a constant bottom heat. A pot inverted over the plants in this stage will exclude light, and of course it will be removed as soon as the pot is transferred to the window.

Those who are so unfortunate as to be addicted to alcoholism, or who have friends whom they desire to render a service, should read the advertisement headed "Drunkenness," of the Yale Hygiene Co., of New Haven, which will be found in another column.

### A Good Opportunity.

Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, founder and general secretary of the King's Daughters, makes an appeal for donations of books and magazines for "The Shut-In Society" of invalids. The society has now a circulating library and a "wheel-chair committee." Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Dickinson, at 230 West Fifty-ninth street, New York city.

### A Brilliant Discovery in Dermatology.

It is said that superfluous hair can be permanently removed without pain. An interesting and valuable discovery has recently been made by John H. Woodbury, of 125 West 42d street, New York City. It is a remedy for the permanent removal of superfluous hair, consisting of a fluid which is applied to the hair follicle by means of an electric needle. It is designed to be used by patients at their homes, and is said to be fully as effectual as electricity. Full particulars in reference to this valuable remedy are found in a little book of 128 pages, which is sent to any address for 10 cents on application to the discoverer.

Mrs. Spurgeon takes actual charge of all the funds which are entrusted to her husband for keeping. The Book Fund, which is now very large, is entirely in her care. The orphan asylums, missions and special institutions funds, for which money is sent to him, are all handed over to Mrs. Spurgeon for safe keeping.

The diamond appears to have taken the place of the heart in the favor of women. Exchanging their hearts for diamonds is an old trick of the fashionable girls. This time the result is all that could be desired. The diamond shape is used in buttons as a figure upon silks, and in passementerie designs. Black silks have diamonds of scarlet, or of yellow, or other color, in shades as uncompromising and hard as the gem. A passementerie of pearls and gold and silver tinsel is in diamond design.

### Mr. Alexander says 'O. K.'

The BUCK-THORN FENCE I built last summer has been greatly admired; many farmers consider it the best Barb Fence in the country.

I think you will have considerable call for it in this vicinity the coming season; people consider it just the thing, if it will stand the winter. I strained mine pretty tight, and many thought it would be liable to break when cold weather set in, but we have had the coldest winter ever known here, and the fence is "O. K."—not a single break. I used it to inclose a horse pasture, and it gives perfect satisfaction. T. H. ALEXANDER, Mason City, Iowa.

If BUCK-THORN is not sold in your town we will ship it to you from the mill, all freight paid. Samples and descriptive circulars by mail. Write to

THE BUCK-THORN FENCE CO., Trenton, N. J.

**POULTRY** for PROFIT. We will send a trial six months for 25c. or 15c., if you mention this paper. Farm-Poultry, a 24 page magazine. Sample free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

### Hatch Chickens by Steam. IMPROVED EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR

Will do it. Thousands in successful operation. Simple, Perfect and Self-Regulating. Lowest-priced first-class Hatcher made. One-lar free. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other. Send 6c. for Illus. Catalog. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

## AGENTS WANTED

An Article That Sells Quick and Easy

At Big Profits.

## WE HAVE IT.

We offer no "snap," but straight business, which gives to good workers \$3.00 to \$5.00 a day. We have some choice unoccupied territory. Write at once for full particulars.

**MAST, CROWELL & KIRKPATRICK,**  
EASTERN OFFICE: 927 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WESTERN OFFICE: Springfield, Ohio.

## The Independent

No. 251 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The Largest, The Ablest, The Best Religious and Literary NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

It is a Newspaper, Magazine and Review, all in one. It is a religious, a literary, an educational, a story, an art, a scientific, an agricultural, a financial, an insurance, and a political paper combined. It has 32 folio pages and 22 departments.

No matter what a person's religion, politics or profession may be, no matter what the age, sex or employment or condition may be, THE INDEPENDENT will prove a help, an instructor, an educator.

Its yearly subscription is \$3.00, or two years for \$5.00. A month's "Trial Trip," 30 cents. Single copies 10 cents.

**THE INDEPENDENT,**  
P. O. Box 2787. NEW YORK.



# Madame Rowley's Toilet Mask

(OR FACE GLOVE).

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE CLAIMS MADE FOR MADAME ROWLEY'S TOILET MASK, AND THE GROUNDS ON WHICH IT IS RECOMMENDED TO LADIES FOR BEAUTIFYING, BLEACHING AND PRESERVING THE COMPLEXION:

1<sup>st</sup>. The Mask is Soft and Pliable and can be Easily Applied and Worn without Discomfort or Inconvenience.

2<sup>d</sup>. It is durable, and does not dissolve or come asunder, but holds its original shape.

3<sup>rd</sup>. It has been Analyzed by Eminent Scientists and Chemical Experts, and pronounced Perfectly Pure and Harmless.

4<sup>th</sup>. With ordinary care the Mask will Last for Years, and its valuable properties Never Become Impaired.

5<sup>th</sup>. The Mask is protected by letters patent, has been introduced ten years, and is the only Genuine article of the kind.

6<sup>th</sup>. It is Recommended by Eminent Physicians and Scientific Men as a substitute for injurious cosmetics.

7<sup>th</sup>. The Mask is as Unlike the fraudulent appliances used for conveying cosmetics, etc., to the face as day is to night, and it bears no analogy to them.

8<sup>th</sup>. The Mask may be worn with Perfect Privacy if desired. The Closest Scrutiny cannot detect that it has been used.

9<sup>th</sup>. It is a Natural Beautifier for Bleaching and Preserving the Skin and removing Complexional Imperfections.

10<sup>th</sup>. The Mask is sold at a moderate price, and one purchase ends the expense.

11<sup>th</sup>. Hundreds of dollars uselessly expended for cosmetics, lotions, and like preparations may be saved by those who possess it.

12<sup>th</sup>. Ladies in every section of the country are using the Mask with gratifying results.

13<sup>th</sup>. It is safe, simple, cleanly, and effective for beautifying purposes, and never injures the most delicate skin.

14<sup>th</sup>. While it is intended that the Mask should be Worn During Sleep, it may be applied, with equally good results, at Any Time, to suit the convenience of the wearer.

15<sup>th</sup>. The Mask has received the testimony of well-known society and professional ladies, who proclaim it to be the greatest discovery for beautifying purposes ever offered to womankind.



The Toilet Mask (or Face Glove) in position to the face.

TO BE WORN THREE TIMES IN THE WEEK.

## A FEW SPECIMEN EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIAL LETTERS:

"I am so rejoiced at having found at last an article that will indeed improve the complexion."

"Every lady who desires a faultless complexion should be provided with the Mask."

"My face is as soft and smooth as an infant's."

"I am perfectly delighted with it."

"As a medium for removing discolorations, softening and beautifying the skin I consider it unequalled."

"It is, indeed, a perfect success—an inestimable treasure."

"I find that it removes freckles, tan, sunburn and gives the complexion a soft, smooth surface."

"I have worn the Mask but two weeks and am amazed at the change it has made in my appearance."

"The Mask certainly acts upon the skin with a mild and beneficial result, making it smoother and clearer, and seeming to remove pimples, irritations, etc., with each application."

"For softening and beautifying the skin there is nothing to compare with it."

"Your invention cannot fail to supersede anything that is used for beautifying purposes."

"Those of my sex who desire to secure a pure complexion should have one."

"For bleaching the skin and removing imperfections I know of nothing so good."

"I have worn the Mask but three nights, and the blackheads have all disappeared."

"The Mask should be kept in every lady's toilet case."

"I must tell you how delighted I am with your Toilet Mask; it gives unbounded satisfaction."

"A lady was cured of freckles by eight nights' use of the Mask."

"The improvement in my complexion is truly marvelous."

"After three week's use of the Mask the wrinkles have almost disappeared."

"My sister used one for a spotted skin, and her complexion is all that can be desired."

"It does even more than is claimed for it."

"I have been relieved of a muddy, greasy complexion after trying all kinds of cosmetics without success."

## COMPLEXION BLEMISHES

may be hidden imperfectly by cosmetics and powders, but can only be removed permanently by the Toilet Mask. By its use every kind of spots, impurities, roughness, etc., vanish from the skin, leaving it soft, clear, brilliant, and beautiful. It is harmless, costs little and saves its user money. It prevents and REMOVES

### WRINKLES,

and is both a complexion preserver and beautifier. Famous society ladies, actresses, belles, etc., use it. **VALUABLE ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET**, with proofs and full particulars, mailed free by

**THE TOILET MASK COMPANY, 1164 Broadway, New York.**

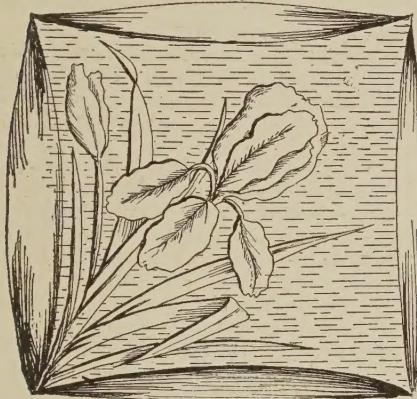
Apply NOW, while you have our address before you, as this advertisement appears only occasionally. Please mention "VICKS MAGAZINE."

**Sofa Pillows.**

Every woman, and nearly every man, has a love for soft cushions and downy pillows, and in these days of divans and couches, of window seats and cozy corners, they never come amiss. Their color need be subject to no law, their form need adhere to no rigid rule, but they may be anything and everything that is good in itself. Covered with silk and filled with down, the pillow is fit for the daintiest boudoir. Covered with leather and filled with feathers, it suits the severest "den" and in some shape and in some form is adapted to every use.

**A PRESENT THAT WILL PLEASE.**

A handsome and decorative pillow, which will be sure to win its way to a young girl's heart, is made of "baby" blue linen. On it is outlined with a couching of heavy Japanese gold thread any simple design which has broad free lines, and the entire background is darned with blue twisted silk. The effect is as good as it is striking, yet the work is far from tedious and exacting. The completed pillow has the look of gold brocade on a silk ground, yet it is better by far for the purpose than the rarer and more costly material.

**WITH DARNED BACKGROUND.**

A second pillow, which can be trusted to suit the most fastidious matron or to win a smile from the most artistic of men, is of fawn-colored silk with an applique decoration in suede leather of the same tone. It is simplicity and elegance itself, and is so quiet yet so sweet in color as to harmonize with almost every room. The manner of making is as simple as the result is good and this lovely bit of workmanship will be responsible for no over-tired nerves.

**HOW TO MAKE THE DESIGN.**

The design or pattern is first cut from the leather, then basted with extreme care to the

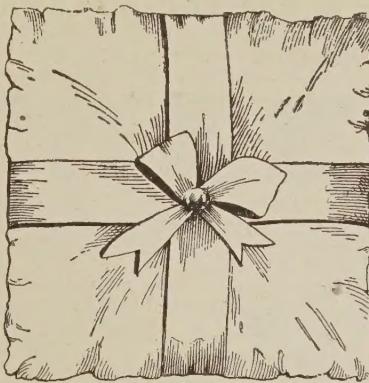
**OF SILK AND SUEDE.**

silk foundation, after which all its edges are finished with a creweling of soft cord which matches in color both the leather and the silk but which is sown fast with a tiny gold thread.

The scheme of color is perfect and the contrast between the materials makes an excellent effect. The gold, which binds the whole together, adds its own peculiar brilliancy and

suggests bits of brightness and light peeping out through the quiet, lovely fawn of the pillow itself.

A third handsome cushion is simpler than either of the foregoing, and therefore especially

**TIED WITH RIBBON.**

to be recommended to those busy folk whose hearts are wont to impose upon their hands. It is made of India silk of any of the beautiful designs and colors with which the shops abound and requires no decoration but that supplied by a tasteful ribbon. The cover is made somewhat larger than the pillow, both as to length and width, and is tied and held in place by ribbons of appropriate tint—that is, after the cover has been slipped over the pillow and the opening has been closed, rich wide ribbons are passed round both its length and width and are finished with a bow. The extra fullness is so distributed as to give a loose, puffy effect to the cover and the pillow is one to win universal admiration.

Besides the three suggested there are numberless other pillows which can be made quite as beautiful as those selected for illustration, but they have the merit of filling each a separate place. The linen cover may be varied in a thousand ways and still retain its purity and sweetness. The design, in place of being couched, may be outlined with heavy white silk or the flowers may be embroidered in long and short stitch and still the background be darned.

**SELECTION OF COLORS.**

The silk and leather pillow may be varied as many times as there are colors to be obtained, and the suggestion as to treatment may be applied to far less costly materials. For example, figures cut from broadcloth couched upon satin give a striking effect, as do countless other combinations of a dull surface with a silken one. The secret of success in the pillow, as in many another object of decoration, lies in the selection of color far more than in the material itself, and many an inexpensive cover gives greater satisfaction than its more costly rival because of this very fact.

**Agricultural Report.**

The Report of the Secretary of Agriculture contains many points of interest. Among others that through the efforts of a special agent the people of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe have been shown the "availability of corn meal and other corn preparations as a substitute, or at least an adjunct to the wheat and rye foods common among them."

**HOME MARKETS.**

The chief dependence for the development of our home market he considers to be a diversification of our agricultural products and thinks that it is apparent that many of the agricultural products imported during the past year were of a character which could be and should be produced in this country.

**SUGAR MANUFACTURE.**

He considers the state of sugar manufacture both from beets and sorghum as eminently satis-

factory. By new methods of operation sorghum is made to yield twice as much sugar as formerly. "There seems to be no reason why we should not, therefore, look forward with confidence to the day when the one hundred millions of dollars paid by Americans to foreign producers should be turned into the pockets of our own people."

**INSECT PARASITES.**

A parasite of the Hessian fly has been brought over from Europe and has become naturalized in our locality. Practical results of great value are anticipated from the success of the experiment. "Another experiment in the importation of European parasites has resulted successfully. In 1883 the commonest European parasite of the cabbage worm was brought over in small numbers and established near Washington. A year ago a second lot was imported and placed in the hands of an agent of the division at Ames, Iowa, who reports that this parasite has become very abundant at Ames and has greatly reduced the numbers of the cabbage worm. The same parasite is now reported from a large extent of country."

**PLANT DISEASES.**

The Division of Vegetable Pathology has been active the past year; in answer to requests of nurserymen an Assistant of the Division was sent to Geneva, N. Y., where he made investigations of nursery stock and, also, gave considerable attention to diseases of fruits in other parts of the State. "As an indication of the interest and confidence in the work of the division it may be stated that nearly three million trees of cherry, apple, quince, pear, and other fruits in the nursery have been treated for leaf blight and other diseases the past season in the vicinity of Geneva. Taking the country at large, no less than ten million nursery trees were treated the past season in accordance with directions issued by the division. In addition to the work on nursery stock, extensive experiments have been made in treating diseases of orchard fruits, such as apple and pear scab, pear-leaf blight, peach rot, cherry-leaf blight, etc. Through the investigations of the division several of these diseases can now be successfully controlled at comparatively little expense."

An improved method of treating grape vines for the prevention of mildew and rot can now be applied at a cost of a little over \$2 an acre.

Work has been done in the study of the California vine disease, the rot of sweet potato, and a bacterial disease of oats, and investigations have been made bearing on diseases of the orange, such as blight, foot rot, and scab, also on the rust of cereals, diseases of violets, carnations and other greenhouse plants.

Late in the season a new disease appeared in the orange trees in the Florida groves, and agents were sent to the infested regions to gather such information as was possible in regard to it. "The new disease has already caused thousands of dollars damage in some of the finest groves in Florida and there is no question that unless steps are taken to check it serious results will follow. The new disease is locally known as blight, wilt, or "go back"—names which indicate the effects produced.

The peach yellows investigation continues to occupy the attention of the department. While no positive result has been reached as to the cause of the disease, the lines of research are gradually narrowing, making future investigations far more tangible. As a result of three years careful work one point has been settled, which is that "in not a single instance has a case of yellows been prevented or cured by the use of fertilizers," apparently warranting the inference that the disease is not caused by a lack of nutrition. Many other points are reported on and the whole document is worthy of careful perusal.



Collected for  
Vick's Magazine.

**T IS SAID  
THAT**

Burnt alum is the best cure for proud flesh in "man or beast."

Salt added to cooked fruits, especially in pies, increases the flavor.

Shyness has nothing whatever to do with self-consciousness or deceit.

A miser grows rich by seeming poor; an extravagant man grows poor by seeming rich.

The first nation in history to have three cities of over 1,000,000 inhabitants each is the United States.

If raised dough is kept several weeks upon the ice, the last baking will be much better than the first.

If the water in which onions are boiled is changed once or twice, the vegetable is much more healthful.

A chimney with ground glass edge at the top is less likely to break, as the ground glass edge allows more room for expansion.

Finished spools are now being shipped from the mills in Maine instead of the birch logs that were formerly sent to other factories.

The bee can draw twenty times its own weight, can fly more than four miles an hour and will seek food at a distance of four miles.

The dividends paid by the various mining companies this year are greatly in excess of last year, and indicate increased labor in this industry.

Fair specimens of wood and seeds were obtained not long ago 1510 feet below the surface at Galveston, where they were sinking an artesian well.

"Japan" fruit trees are creating some interest among fruit men, because of their reputation for being proof against blight, insects and fungus attacks.

A locomotive has recently been constructed at the famous Crewe works which is said to have the capacity of attaining to a speed of 100 miles an hour.

Coffee pounded in a mortar and roasted on an iron plate, sugar burned on hot coals, and vinegar boiled with myrrh and sprinkled on the floor and furniture of a sick-room are excellent deodorizers.

Dr. Pinel of Paris bases an argument against the widely accepted theory of animal magnetism on the fact that hypnotic patients obey words spoken by a phonograph quite as readily as those spoken by a person.

Miss Willard denounces cider. She has probably been drinking some of the "pure cider" sold at the fruit stands, made out of sweetened acetic acid, rainwater and autumn leaves.—*Minneapolis Journal*.

"People who live in rural communities don't know much," "Don't they? You go an' live in a rural community and you'll find they know more about you in a week than city people would know about you in a lifetime."

In Werchojansk, East Siberia, the coldest place known on earth, the temperature ranges in January from 24° to 80° below zero, and in July from 40° to 86° above, the mean for December, January and February being 55° below zero.

Shoots growing around the trunks of young

trees rob the trees of nourishment. They should never be allowed to start. If kept back for a year they will cease to appear. Grass around the trunks will be more serviceable to the tree if the sod is cut and inverted.

There is no reason why the boxes used for berries and large fruit should not be such as to express measures. If in sizes to hold quarts, pecks or bushels, a more satisfactory arrangement of prices could be made. There being no standard of measurement for the boxes now used, they differ greatly.

There was recently in attendance at a criminal court in Volusia county, Florida, a witness in an arson case, a negress as white as a Caucasian. She had a fair complexion, blue eyes, hair as white as snow, but woolly. Both her father and mother were pure African, and she had a twin brother as black as the dark nights in November.

An excellent recipe for making heliotrope sachet, one of the most delightful and lasting of the many in use, is this, from Dr. Purse's "Art of Perfumery": Powdered orris, two pounds; rose leaves, ground, one pound; Tonquin beans, ground, half pound; vanilla beans, quarter pound; grain musk, quarter ounce; otto of almonds, five drops. When well mixed by sifting in a coarse sieve it is fit for use.

You cannot rob a lawn every year without adding manure or fertilizer. Each mowing of the grass takes away something from the land, and in the course of a few years the grass will die out. If the lawn is weak apply one hundred pounds of nitrate of soda, fifty pounds superphosphate and two hundred pounds of muriate of potash per acre. In the fall, after frost appears, spread manure on the lawn.

On a New Jersey hillside, on Oct. 4, the thermometer marked 82°, and within a space of 500 feet chestnuts were falling fast, buckwheat was ready for the reaper, the hickory was dropping into shell-barked fruit, while the Jack rose gave forth all the fragrance of June, the geranium was in all its beauty, and a lot of strawberry and raspberry vines exulted in as fine, ripe fruit as they produce in their usual season.

## VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, 1892.

### WHAT IS IT?

It is what its name claims for it—a "guide" in fact as well as name.

No pains or expense have been spared to present to our half million customers the most perfect work of its kind.

Think of it, it contains four elegant colored plates, over 1000 illustrations and a fund of general information on "how to do it."

**NOVELTIES**, yes, lots of them, both of Vegetables and Flowers, some of the best ever brought out.

**Do you want it?** Send 10 cents, which is less than it costs. Ready to mail in January. It will please you, and this may be deducted from first order.

**JAMES VICK'S SONS,**  
Rochester, N. Y.

### The Apple Tree Borer.

In this section of New England the mature beetle of the apple tree borer leaves the tree, where it passed the winter, from the 1st to 10th of June, having in the summer previous, in its larval state, extended its burrow up a foot or so above the collar of the tree, working outward until the bark is reached when it stops, retreating into its burrow to winter. When spring opens and the genial sun warms its dormant energies, the now matured beetle advances to the extent of its burrow, cuts a circular hole through the bark, makes its exit, and seeks its mate.

There are no means, as far as I know, by which we can determine the point where this destructive insect may make its exit; and it matters but little as its injurious work has been done a year previous, as the direct course usually taken by the borer to effect its exit from the tree causes but little injury in comparison with that of its two year's depredations in and near the sapwood in its early stages of development.

Escaped from the tree, in due time the work of laying the eggs for a new crop of borers begins. Here the beetles may be found upon the apple trees the last of June and into July, for the purpose of depositing their eggs. While grass, weeds, and rubbish of mulch around the base of the tree afford more inviting conditions for the beetle to deposit her eggs, it is not true that she will not attach her eggs to trees standing in cultivated ground, and free from such things.

Very little harm is done by these young larvæ the season of their hatching, but by September their whereabouts are plainly visible, as indicated by the little pellets of reddish borings pushed out from their minute burrows. An examination of the trees any time in the fall will disclose the presence of the borer which, if of recent introduction, may be readily found and destroyed without much injury to the tree. A sharp knife is the best instrument to dislodge them at this stage.

About the time the leaves begin to grow in spring the borers begin their active work. After a few days their castings disclose their location. These two seasons, fall and early summer, are the time to put in vigorous work in destroying these pests. But effective work can be done by destroying the eggs before they are hatched. If we apply to the base of the young trees from the ground up a foot or so, a strong alkaline solution, as soft soap and lime, a thick coating applied with a brush, it will repel the beetle or destroy the vitality of the eggs if they attach them to the bark, supposing rains copious enough do not occur to wash the solution from the tree. If some eggs do escape and hatch the fall inspection will be likely to discover their retreat.

It requires a little skill to ferret out these pests of the apple tree. Frequently two eggs will be deposited in close proximity, and the larvæ both make their ingress to the soft cuticle at nearly the same point, but diverging in different directions afterwards, one is found and dispatched while the other keeps his neck clear. The discoloration of the inner bark, or of the sapwood, will tell the tale of hidden foes, so, cutting around to green wood in a careful way reveals the track and hiding place. A little experience in looking for borers will soon beget skill in dislodging them.

The latter part of the second, and beginning of the third season of the existence of the larvæ in the tree, is the, most destructive period of its life. After the borer has finished its zig-zag work within the outer sapwood, and turns towards the heart of the tree, it matters little whether he is pursued to the death or not, with the exception of preventing its maturing and so go on to propagate its species. That is to say, the injury done to the tree by the internal direct tunneling is not nearly so much as will be done by attempting to follow the insect with the gouge or knife. If a flexible wire can be used to harpoon the fellow in the depth of his burrow, do it by all means.

L. F. ABBOTT.

# BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

## Laugh and Be Merry.

Hard times will be no more if you plant Salzer's Northern Grown Seeds.

Why? you ask. Because they are vigorous and prolific. You have often seen seed come up weak and sickly—that wasn't Salzer's Seed. Then again when it came up it failed to produce a crop—it hadn't vitality enough—that wasn't Salzer's Northern Grown Seed.

### THEY DON'T ACT THAT WAY.

Now when you sow, you want to reap. That is eternally right. You can't reap bountiful crops from poor seed. That you may have glorious harvest I offer you my

# SEEDS

Because being Northern Grown they are full of life, vigor and productiveness—won't be downed—must produce.

I am the ONLY seedsman in America—cultivate 5,000 acres—making a specialty of Farm Seeds, growing same with great care.

### WHAT DOES IT DO FOR YOU?

It gives you rousing crops, gladdens your heart and fills your purse! No weakly crops from my seeds!

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Customers will tell you this.

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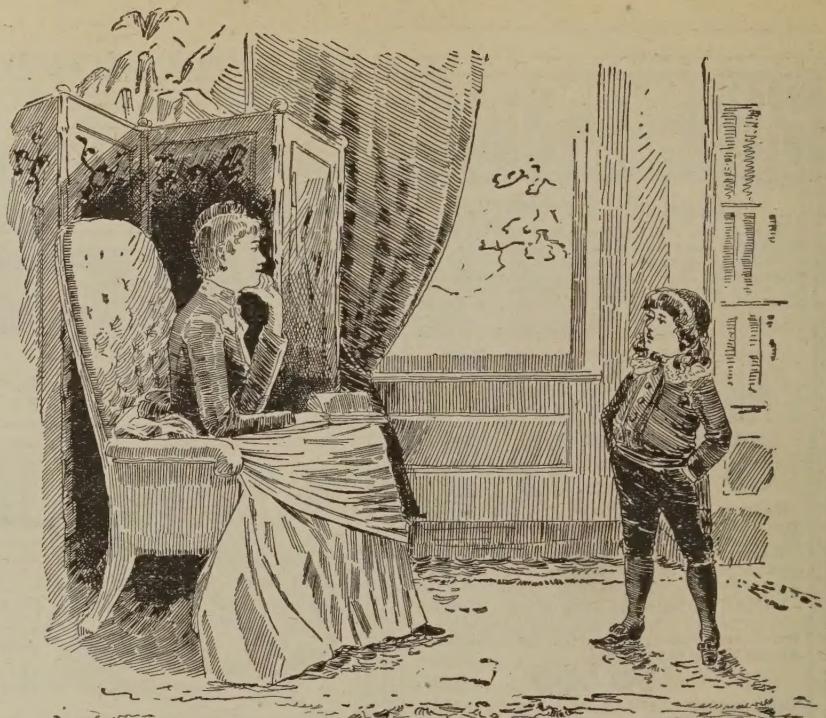


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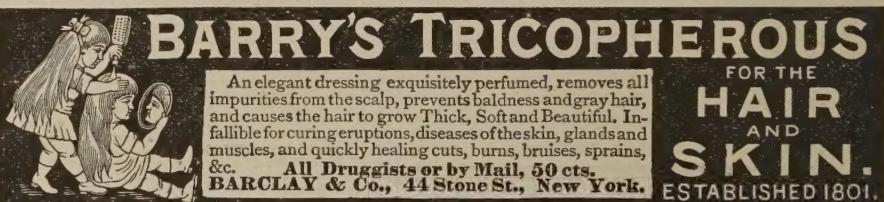
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